THE

North-China Herald.

Vol. IX., No. 450. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1859. Price, Taels 15 ℔ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. PHILIP HENRY UNDERWOOD is authorized to sign for our Firm by procuration.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

9ap Shanghai, 12th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the UNDERWRITERS and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES OF BREMEN.

EDWIN WADMAN.

tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late GEORGE SMITH, and of Mr. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD RANKEN, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER MOURILYAN has this day been admitted a partner in my business which will hereafter be carried on under the style of ELLES & Co.

JAMIESON ELLES.

23ap Amoy, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHALL in Shanghai having terminated on the 31st ulto. I shall, for the future, carry on the Business of Public Silk Inspector in my own name.

J. F. CARTER.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted in China under the style of BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., was closed on *the 31st ultimo*. Mr. JAMES DOW will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

T. S. RAWSON.
S. RAWSON.
WILLIAM KAY.
By their Attorney. W. BLENKIN.
JAMES DOW.
W. THORBURN.
W. M. NORTON.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of the Stock in Trade and Good-will of my business *from the 1st December last*, the Firm of P. F. RICHARDS & Co. or RICHARDS & Co. ceased from that date.

P. F. RICHARDS,
Sole Partner.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KNOOP & Co. beg leave to intimate that they have commenced business as *Shipchandlers and General Merchants* in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. RICHARDS & Co.; and hope by strict attention to business to secure a share of the custom of Vessels coming to this Port, and also of the Foreign Community.

Mr. FRANZ KNOOP is authorized to sign for the Firm per procuration.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business*. CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5 { per Cent. per Annum.
Six do., " " " 6 "
Twelve do., " " " 7 "

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.

tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST India and China Agency, established for 10 years in the city of London. The undersigned having a thorough knowledge of the leading European markets, and nearly 20 years experience in the purchase of the English staples, suitable to India and China, would be happy to take charge of Consignments to England, and to invest the proceeds, in the purchase of any description of manufactures that may be required.

Special attention directed to the execution of orders for goods of the following leading branches of trade, viz.

WOOLLEN GOODS selected from the best manufacturers in the West of England, Yorkshire, Russia, and German houses.

COTTON GOODS of the width, and substance, adapted to the Chinese wants, from the leading manufacturers at Manchester.

AMERICAN DRILLS AND SHEETINGS, selected from the best manufacturers, long known to the Chinese Trade.

Those parties desirous to avail themselves of the important advantages of the advertisers experience, have only to send full particulars of the goods, and of the markets they prefer, and they may depend upon their orders being executed with that care, and minute study, which cannot fail to please the tastes of the Chinese consumers.

HENRY CASSIN,
Commission Merchant,

tf 5, Leadenhall Street, London.

INSURANCES.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $55,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London 26th June, 1858.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken: any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1856.

FOR SALE.

FRENCH BOOTS & SHOES!!

JUST received ex Overland Mail a fine assortment of French BOOTS and SHOES.

Also,

For sale at the store of the undersigned elegant CHANDELIERS of 3, 4, 6 and 8 burners; Hanging, Solar, Boat and Billiard-room LAMPS at reasonable prices.

H. FOGG & Co.

tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1859.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry. }
do. Golden do. } in 3 doz. Cases.
Superior Old Port. }

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offer for sale at moderate prices a large invoice of Europe Rope from 8½in. to 9 thread, Manila Rope, Canvas, Repairing Canvas, Stockholm Tar and Pitch, Oakum, all kind of Paints (dry and ready made). Paint and Lamp Oils, Varnish, Lime Juice, Vinegar, and a variety of Articles for Ships use.

Also,

Fresh Cheese, Hams, Butter, and Salt Provisions; Pale and Brown Brandy; Port, Sherry, and a variety of Wines, &c., &c.

KNOOP & Co.
Corner of North Gate & Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, 8th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

A NEW 6 inch Hydraulic Baleing Press made by Messrs. PEEL, WILLIAMS & PEEL Manchester, which is complete, and a portion of the Machinery in duplicate, with instructions for using the same.

Also,

A Lithographic Press, complete.

Apply to

H. FOGG & Co.

tf Shanghai, 31st January, 1859.

LEGRAND, FRERES & CIE.

BEG to announce that they are prepared to offer for sale a large well selected assortment of Watches, Alarm Time Pieces, Clock-movements, Stereoscopes, Perfumery and Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c.

Also, Claret, Brandy, best Salad Oil, Preserves in Vinegar, and Sweet Liqueurs.

Photographic Portraits taken and set in Frames of different Styles, at moderate prices.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Also,

TABLES shewing the value in Shanghai, of Bar Silver, Mexican Dollars, and Rupees, as compared with rates ruling in London, (of the last, twenty copies only, remain on hand).

Price of each Set, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES showing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. LOUREIRO.

Price $3 Mex. each.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.

tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

FOR SALE.
Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fon, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ……	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ……	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted, ……	2.00
Do. " " Pocket, ……	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom, 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A Ship's Jolly Boat, about 24 feet long and 7 feet beam, in good order, with Oars, &c. She is to be sold for the benefit of the four Natives picked up by the American Ship *Tarolinta.*

Apply on board.

tf Shanghai, 5th March, 1859.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Sparkling Moselle. Port, Sherry, Claret, &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

WORKS ON SALE.
At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ……	Tls. 2.0.0
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to., ……	10.0.0
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ……	10.0.0
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ……	10.0.0
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., ……	2.0.0
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., ……	2.0.0
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo., ……	1.0.0
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo., ……	2.0.0
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE, ……	1.5.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT," ……	0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ……	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*,	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ……	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs, …	1.0.0
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ……	0.5.0
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo, ……	1.0.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS, ……	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ……	2.0.0
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON, ……	3.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for ……	1.0.0
ÆSOP'S FABLES, in Chinese and English, ……	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ……	2.0.0

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THE Business Premises at present occupied by Messrs. THORNE, BROTHERS & Co., with servant's Offices attached, suitable for a Dwelling House. Apply to

WATSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House with large Godown attached, (together or separately), formerly known as *Wha-Shing* and lately occupied by Messrs. CRAMPTONS, HANBURY & Co.

Also the House and Godown next to *Wha-Shing*, lately occupied by Messrs. SALABELLE & Cie. For particulars apply to

T. J. BIRDSEYE.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

A POSTSCRIPT to the *North-China Herald* is published for transmission to Hongkong and Chinese ports by every favorable opportunity. It contains a *precis* of News, Daily quotations of Exchange and Opium, Arrivals, Clearances, and Departures of Vessels, from the date of the last previous publication until the latest hour.

PRICE 1 MEX: DOLLAR per month, payable Quarterly

To Hongkong Subscribers to the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News*, Free.

Subscriptions received at this Office and by Messrs. MCEWEN & Co., Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ….Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. …. " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,…. " 1.0.0 "

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enables the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London. Also by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors of the above Company beg leave to intimate to Merchants, Shipowners, Masters of Vessels and the Public generally, that the Amoy Dock will be opened and ready to receive Ships *on or about the 1st May proximo.*

The Dock is 300 feet long and 60 feet broad, built entirely of Granite, on a solid foundation. The Company will always have on hand a large Stock of Masts, Spars, Planking, Copper, Yellow Metal, Bolts, &c., &c., and they will be able to supply all requisites for the repair of Ships on the most favorable terms.

An Experienced Manager has charge of the Works, and a full Staff of efficient Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c., will always be kept up.

For the Directors,

THOS. D. BOYD,
Secretary.

13au Amoy, 22nd January, 1859.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

Tae-hing. 泰興
KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86, St. James's-street London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Formosa*, Capt. Hy. Browne, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Wednesday, the 23d inst., at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,500 Bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Tuesday, the 15th current*, when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. of *Monday, the 21st inst.*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 11th March, 1859.

FOR SALE.

THE American Ship *JOHN JAY.* 494 Tons Register. For particulars apply to

ISAAC M. BULL & Co.
10mr Shanghai, 12th March, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on *Wednesday, the 16th instant*, at 11 o'clock A.M., the British Barque *GHARRA*.

The sale will take place on board the vessel.

GEORGE THORBURN.
o Shanghai, 11th March, 1859.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kew*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Jan. 10	Singapore,	Feb. 17
Bombay,	Feb. 1	Hongkong,	Mar. 2
Calcutta,	Jan. 22	New York,	Feb. —
Galle,	Feb. 7		

Mail of 25th from London *viâ* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 12th,—Shanghai, 20th inst.

Latest dates in England from China.—

Hongkong, 15 Nov. } Received
Shanghai, 6 Nov. } *viâ* Marseilles.. 28 Dec.
viâ Southampton 1 Jan.

Hongkong, 30 Nov. } Per Eletric Telegraph
Shanghai, 23 Nov. } *viâ* Trieste, 10 Jan.

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COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by

A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 11th Mar., 1859.		*Ending 11th Mar., 1858.*	
	Max.	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*
5.—	42	34	47	35
6.—	43	39	54	41
7.—	43	35	60	43
8.—	42	34	53	40
9.—	39	33	49	33
10.—	42	35	53	38
11.—	49	34	52	44

To be continued weekly.

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QUOTATIONS.

(Friday Evening.)

Exchange,..............No business.

Opium.

	Malwa	*New Patna*		*Old Patna*
		High Nos.	Low Nos.	
Mar.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
5—	480 ..	580 a 585	570 a 575	560 a 565
6—	480 —	578 a 585	570 a 575	560 a 565
7—	485 —	585 a 590	575 a 580	565 a 570
8—	485 a 490	590 a 595	585 a 590	565 a 570
9—	485 —	590 —	580 a 585	565 a 570
10—	490 —	590 a 595	585 a 590	570 a 575
11—	490 —	585 a 596	580 a 585	570 a 575

◆

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—March 11th, *Lawrick*, (Br. bg.), Thompson, from Hongkong.

Departed.—March 11th, *Urania*, (Am. bq.), Tarner, for Amoy; *Elizabeth Ann*, (Br. ship), Parsons, for Amoy, and *Teodora*, (Span. bq.), Zolaron, for Amoy.

◆

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Formosa*, Mr. & Mrs. Hogg, Mr. & Mrs. Freeman, and Master Freeman, Comte Cassellano, Messrs. Woodfall, Francis, G. Helbling, C. Hagedom, P. Cohen, A. Campbell, N. Weismann, T. Kroes, A. Levi, T. Borrodaile, Siavelli, and L. Violi. Per *Hellespont*, Messrs. Wm. Mackenzie, and J. Elles. Per *Avalanche*, Messrs. Geo. Thorburn and P. Maclean.

Departed.—Per *Aden*, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Carvalho and 3 children, Mrs. A. H. Carvalho and child, Messrs. J. Wilks, W. Probst, and W. B. Varco.

Passengers per P. & O. Company's mail steamers arrived and departed from Hongkong.

Arrived.—Per *Norna*, Feb. 27th, from Southampton, Messrs. Bradley, Bird, Shuttleworth, R. Baker, W. Richards, S. Cole, and S. Rose; from Marseilles, Mr. & Mrs. Hogg, Messrs. Lardrich, Woodfall, and Francis; from Gibraltar, Srs. D. A. del Rio, and D. E. del Arco; from Suez, Count Casselano, M. Hiasrelli, and M. Verotti; from Bombay, Messrs. H. Y. Slader, R.N., Ramoo Kinjee, and Futty Noor Mahomed; from Singapore, Messrs. Baudwin, Rysokhau, Adrian, G. Stelling, Hagedon, and W. Martin.

Departed.—Per *Pekin*, Feb. 15th, for Southampton, Mr. & Mrs. Skinner, and two Children, Mr. Webb's family (two Children), & two Nurses, Dr. & Mrs. Hobson, Miss & Master Hobson, Capt. Barker, R.N., Capt. R. C. Nickles, Messrs. Randall, Pearse, R.B., Fox, Miller, Avintor, and P. J. Secretary; for Bombay, Messrs. C. C. R. Brooke, 1st Royals, C. Tar Mahomed, R. Thubibhoy, H. Parpia, V. Parpia, M. Khetsey, Jaffer Moladina, S. Dhunjee; for Malta, Mr. Sherman; for Alexandria, Mr. Charles Wagner; for Marseilles, Messrs. M. R. Baretta, and J. Dewsnap; for Cadiz, Messrs. S. G. Salas, and F. Sta. Maria.

Per *Ottawa*, Feb. 27th, for Marseilles, Don Juan Munoz; for Cadiz, Mr. & Mrs. Guereiro, & Child, and Don A. F. Vallejo; for Lisbon, Messrs. A. G. S. Telles, and J. M. d'Outeiro; for Southampton, Mrs. Shepherd, & two Children, Miss Garrett, Captain Peel, Mrs. Peel, & two Children, Messrs. A. S. Dixson, Wm. Long, and and John Foster.

NORTH CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

This Society will hold its regular monthly meeting at the Shanghai Library, on *Tuesday evening next, the 15th inst.*, at 8 o'clock P.M.

The Revd. John Hobson, M.A., will read "A Chapter on the Proverbs of the Chinese."

C. TREASURE JONES,
Secretary.

The next mail for Europe, &c., is advertized to leave on Wednesday the 23d inst. at day-light. It should arrive in London *viâ* Marseilles on or about the 15th of May, and replies may be expected here on the 8th of July.

The next inward mail is calculated to be due in Hongkong on the 12th and here on the 20th inst. By that opportunity we should receive answers to our advices of 22d Nov. A telegram was received in London on the 10th January announcing its arrival at Suez on the 1st idem. Last year the mail of 25th January was received here per *Formosa* on the 24th of March.

In our issue of the 23d October last, we gave some account of a deplorable occurrence at Ningpo. Ten men belonging to H. M. Gun-boat, *Opossum*, were guided by a person named Rice,—one of those dissolute unemployed foreign seamen who make that police-less port their ordinary abode,—to a village on the river about a couple of miles above the British Consulate. There the party committed so many acts of violence and plunder that the inoffensive and peaceloving countrymen were ultimately driven to rise against the oppressors. They assembled by beat of gong, and seized Rice together with three of the *Opossum's* men. Three others who fled to the river met with a melancholy end in endeavouring to swim across it.

The examination of the bodies of these latter, together with the evidence of their comrades, proved that the villagers had not pursued them on the water nor inflicted wounds on them. On the other hand, the villagers, in endeavouring to seize their assailants, were exercising a right expressly reserved to the native populations by the treaties; and a right which, treaty or no treaty, is, we may observe, naturally inherent in every peaceful community suffering under unprovoked outrage.

Under these circumstances Mr. Vice-Consul Meadows resolved to take no steps whatever against the villagers. But he condemned the man Rice to eighteen months imprisonment on two clearly established charges; and only acquitted certain of his comrades, whom the Senior Naval Officer had handed over to Consular jurisdiction, because the evidence given on their trial did not sufficiently support their first identification by the sufferers.

We now learn that, in a despatch from the Foreign Office, Her Majesty's Government have expressed their "entire approval" of Mr. Meadows' proceedings.

At a time when new ports are about to be opened to us as places of permanent residence and of constant resort for our shipping, and when the whole of the interior is about to become legally accessible, we think it may not be altogether useless to draw attention to the course which, in such cases of unprovoked aggression, is likely to be taken by the British authorities in this country and to meet with the approval of the Home Government.

But we desire at the same time not to be misunderstood, in our remarks. It has always seemed to us an extreme hardship that men, among whom are some of the most orderly and well behaved of Englishmen, should be kept pent up within the narrow limits of a ship, day after day, week after week and even month after month. And we consider it one of the more pressing necessities of a prolonged, peaceful intercourse with China that ample opportunities should be afforded seamen, by means of Sailors Homes and other arrangements, for procuring shore recreations without the risk of their violating the rights of others in persons or property.

We yield to none in admiration of those noble qualities of their race which British seamen so often display. We should be sorry indeed to be thought forgetful of their gallant daring and their lighthearted endurance of hardships in the service of their country. But acts of only too frequent occurrence at this place, in addition to the above and similar affairs elsewhere, show the necessity of reminding the less orderly that the discharge of a portion of their duty entitles no class whatever to violate obligations incumbent on every Englishmen by law or by national feeling. Among the more evident of these obligations is surely a generous abstention from tyranizing over timid and defenceless populations. Englishmen risk their lives in the service of their country in other occupations besides that of a seaman, without ever imagining that they thereby acquire a license to beat unoffending men, to terrify women and children and to plunder the poor homes of hard toiling people.

The London mail of 10th January arrived at Woosung on Wednesday the 9th inst., per P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamer, *Formosa*; the letters were delivered in the evening. The latest dates are,—London 10th January,—Bombay 1st,—Galle 7th, —Singapore 18th February,—Hongkong 2d instant.

The mail arrived in Hongkong on the 27th ulto. per *Norna*, a list of passengers will be found in our first column.

Again there is but little news of a political character to chronicle. Christmas was being duly observed in Old England with its wonted mirth and acts of charitable benevolence.

The Overland Summaries give the following items as part of the news of the fortnight.—A commercial embassy was about to be sent from Belgium to open a trade at Yedo and Peking. A Revolution in Servia; Prince Milosch who favors the Russian interest, had accepted the crown and the ex-Prince had retired to Vienna. The British government had announced its determination to maintain the protectorate of the Ionian islands. Several members of the revolutionary societies in Ireland have been arrested, and great excitement existed in Belfast. Reform meetings continued to be held in different parts of England. The American Senate had rejected the motion for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. The Spanish Government had expressed considerable indignation against the American proposal to purchase Cuba. A serious loss of life had occurred at the Victoria Theatre in consequence of a false alarm of fire. The Russian nobility have protested against the emancipation of the serfs. Some alarm of diplomatic derangement in the relations of France and Austria, had been felt, but was partly dispelled. There were disturbances in Italy; Milan was in a state of siege; 30,000 Austrians were on their march into Italy. Mexico has yielded to the demands of Spain. The Czar intends to visit Queen Victoria in May. The French Government is preparing to send magnificent presents to the Emperor of Japan. The French Emperor has again granted a free pardon to M. Montalembert. It was reported that Parliament would meet for the dispatch of business in the first week of February.

The money market is reported active, the Bank, minimum rate of discount 2½ per cent, and applications for money have been large. The funds have been slightly affected by the fear of rupture between France and Austria.

Business in the produce market was resumed on the 4th January. Tea is reported to be steady and firm at former quotations. Silk in active demand at higher rates.

Bullion.—Per *Ceylon*, from Southampton on 6th January,—

For Hongkong, ...£176,772
Shanghai, ...£114,812

Bar Silver, 61⅞*d.* a 62*d.*, per oz Standard.

Mexican Dollars, 61⅜*d.* per oz.

Consols for money, 96 a 96⅛ ex: div:

East India Government bills on Calcutta and Madras 2*s.* 2*d.*, on Bombay 2*s.* 2½*d.*

Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England in both Departments £19,145,649.

Tea—Common Congou, 11¼*d.*

Silk—Tsatlee 18/6 a 23/, Taysaam 16/ a 19/6. Throwns 19/6 a 23/.

Passengers.—Per P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers from Southampton. To leave,—

January 20.

For Hongkong, Dr. Jameson, R.N., Lieut. Fitzroy, Lieut. May, Messrs. Maclean, W. Neilson, W. H. Elliott, Walkinshaw, and W. H. Luce.

For Shanghai, Messrs. Edwards, and Walker.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

Arrived.—From Shanghai, *Challenger*, Jan. —, off Portland.

Departed.—For Shanghai, *Chrysolite*, Dec. 30th, from London. *Koh-i-noor*, Jan. 2d, from Liverpool; *Queen of England*, Jan. 4th, *viâ* Hongkong, from do.; *Oliver Cromwell*, Jan. 5th, *viâ* Singapore, from do.

Loading.—For Shanghai, at London, *Ballarat, Wild Flower, and Abdul Medjid.* At Liverpool, *Hersilia*, and *Georgiana*.

Passed Anjer.—January 31st, *Spirit of the North*, from Shanghai to London.

Cargoes.—Per *Chrysolite*, from London to Shanghai, cleared Dec. 30.—Calicoes, plain and coloured, 2,892,530 yards; Long and Shortcloths, value, 3,360*l.*; Woollen and Worsted Stuffs, value, 2,650*l.*; Beer, value, 195*l.*; Cordage value, 70*l.*; Gunpowder, value, 27*l.*; Wine, 637 gallons; Spirits, 157 gallons; Ornamental Glass, 1,235 cwt.; Sulphate Quinine, 600 oz.

H. B. M. CONSULAR COURT, SHANGHAI.

CIVIL SIDE.

26th January, 1859

Leang-a-ting *v.* Lindsay & Co.

Before D. B. Robertson, Esq., *H. M. Consul.*

Messrs. A. A. Ranken, }
R. Reid, } *Assessors.*
R. Rothwell, }

This was an action brought for the recovery of Tls. 9,391.2.5, claimed by the Plaintiff as the value of Teas sold and delivered to the Defendants.

The plaint filed having been read,—

Defendants pleaded not indebted.

Mr. Hoon representative of the Defendants firm rose to move for an adjournment on the grounds that he was unprepared for his defence from the shortness of notice of Trial, and further that a material Chinese witness was absent whom he could not obtain under ten days.

Mr. G. G. Gray rose, as having an interest in the case, to oppose any adjournment on the grounds that he has frequently applied to Defendant to settle the case but without success.

The Court having considered the motion of the Defendant for an adjournment of the hearing of the case for ten days, granted it.

The Court was accordingly adjourned to Wednesday the 9th of March at 11 A.M.

9th March, 1859.

Leang-a-ting being duly warned to speak truth, stated;—He went to the Kwan-loong hong and sold a chop of tea when Mr. Innes asked him respecting the Kwei-wan chop. He replied he knew about the chop and it belonged to A-yaow the Ke-chong Comprador. Mr. Innes said he would pay 26 Tls. per picul for it. He went and told A-yaow that Kwan-loong hong wanted to buy the Kwei-wan chop of tea and offered 26 Tls. for it. A-yaow wanted Tls. 27. Mr. Innes offered Tls. 26¼ and said he would settle it for that if he could get it. A-yaow agreed to sell it at Tls. 26¼. A-yaow sent his broker A-hoon with him to settle it. They went and saw Mr. Innes and he sent them to Mr. Hogg. They went and saw Mr. Hogg, and Mr. Hogg said he would see by and by—if he bought the tea he would pay in 1 month or 3 weeks. A-hoon went to ask A-yaow about it. A-yaow agreed to settle it if paid in 1 month. He told Mr. Hogg it was settled and Mr. Hogg told him to send the tea in quickly. He told Mr. Hogg the tea belonged to A-yaow, A-hoon's brother, and he could pay A-hoon. A-hoon sent in the tea. He went with A-hoon to have the tea weighed over. A-hoon went to settle the account with Mr. Innes.

[The evidence having been read over, in the presence of the Court to Leang-a-ting, he signed and confirmed it.]

Mr. Hogg requested that the evidence of the Plaintiff in a former case Tan-yadu-yuen *v.* Lindsay & Co. in respect to this chop of tea, might be read.

The Court refused but intimated that the Defendant might cross-examine the Plaintiff upon any documents he had in his possession.

Mr. Hogg requested that he might see the authenticated evidence of the former Court.

The Court refused the application.

Cross-examined by Defendant.

He told Mr. Innes the tea belonged to A-yaow. He and A-hoon and the godown man weighed the tea and Mr. Innes took a note of it. He told Mr Hogg that the tea belonged to A-yaow. He and A-hoon settled the tea with Mr. Hogg but no name was put in the book. He and A-hoon settled the tea with Lindsay & Co.

Defendant demurred to the action being brought by the Plaintiff on the grounds that if the teas were settled at all it was a joint settlement between Plaintiff and A-hoon and therefore the action ought to have been brought in the name of both.

The Court having considered the Defendant's objection could not admit it. The teas were sent in and weighed over by the Plaintiff who pointed out A-hoon, the representative of the owner of the chop, as the party to whom the value thereof was to be paid. Plaintiff and the party A-hoon acted in separate capacities—the first as broker and the second as watching the interests of his principal the owner of the teas.

Cross-examination continued.

He had no entry of the transaction in his Hong books beyond the entry of the weights now produced taken at the time he weighed over the teas. He had no books. Sin-qua never came with him in this transaction to Messrs. Lindsay & Co.'s office. He never agreed with Sin-qua any weights of this tea. He never spoke to Sin-qua of the price of the tea as being 26 Tls. 2 m. Sin-qua never paid him money on any occasion.

Defendant asked,—If Lindsay & Co. paid Plaintiff for this chop of tea, would he not be in Sin-qua's debt to the extent of some $3,000?

The Court was of opinion the question was irrevelant.

Defendant also asked. If Plaintiff be indebted to Sin-qua as above would he not be twice paid for this chop of tea, presuming a decision be now given in his favor.

The Court considered the witness not bound to answer this question.

Sin-qua duly warned to speak the truth, stated;—He settled the chop Kwei-wan with Lindsay & Co. he settled it with Mr. Hogg A-ting said Lindsay & Co. would pay Tls. 26. He said you had better try the teaman as to whether if Lindsay & Co. would pay 2 mace more, he would take it. A-ting went to the teaman and came back and said he would take the 2 mace more. He came and told Mr. Hogg that at 2 mace more he had settled the tea—this was at 5 o'clock in the evening, the office was shut and Mr. Hogg was in the verandah. A-ting came to weigh the tea but there was some trouble about its being country packed. A-ting then came back to him and told him Mr. Innes wished to cut the price in consequence of its being Shanghai packed. He came and guaranteed Mr. Hogg that the tea was country packed, if when in England it turned out Shanghai packed it was his business. He then settled with him that the price should not be cut. A-ting then came and agreed with him the weight of the tea which he accordingly ordered his purser to put in his Hong books. If A-ting had not informed him of the transaction he should not have known anything of the weight of the chop of tea. He had been in the habit of doing business with A-ting. A-ting acts as his broker or purser. He considers Lindsay & Co. settled this chop of tea with him. He had been in the habit of paying dollars to A-ting. Teen-shang of the Fuh-letong hong saw him settle with A-ting.

[The evidence having been read over to the witness he confirmed and signed it, in the presence of the Court.]

Tien-shang duly warned to speak truth, states;—He saw A-ting give Sinqua the account of a chop of tea called Kwei-wan. He had given money to A-ting on Sin-qua's account. He did not know the price of the Kwei-wan chop. He has known Leang A-ting act as Sin-qua's purser but whether as a general rule or not he dont know.

[The evidence having been read over to the witness he confirmed the same and signed it, in presence of the Court.]

(Sin-qua produced his books in Court in which the entries referred to in the Plaint were found.)

Sin-qua, states;—He settled the tea with Lindsay & Co. and A-ting settled the tea with him. He had a running account with Messrs. Lindsay & Co. at the time. He has been paid dollars by Lindsay & Co. since the tea in question was settled. Since he went with A-ting to Lindsay & Co., he has been paid upward of 30,000 Taels by Lindsay & Co. This was before he settled the Sin-shun chop. This was settled on the 22nd April. (9th day 3d moon.)

[The evidence having been read over to the witness he confirmed and signed it, in the presence of the Court.]

A-hoon duly warned to speak truth, states;—He was told by A-yaow to go with A-ting to settle the tea. A-ting first of all spoke to Mr. Innes about the price of the tea. Tls. 26 per picul He went with A-ting to Lindsay & Co. and saw Mr. Innes, he went with A-ting and him to see Mr. Hogg. Mr. Hogg spoke about that tea and the price. Mr. Hogg wanted to pay the dollars in three weeks. He went and asked A-yaow if he agreed for the money to be paid in three weeks. A-yaow agreed—he told Mr. Hogg this, and that he would come and get the money for the tea, and that A-ting should not get it by himself, but if with him he could, or he could get it by himself. Price Tls. 26¼ per picul agreed to by Mr. Hogg. He asked him his name he told him A-hoon, and showed his card. On the 1st of the 4th moon he settled the tea. Mr. Hogg wrote in his book, when he had finished A-hoon wanted to put a name but he said there was no occasion and he was to send the tea quickly. He came and told A-yaow he had settled. On the 4th he sent the tea to Lindsay & Co's godown. On the 12th day he with Mr. Innes and A-ting weighed the tea. On the 15th he went to Lindsay & Co. to see Mr. Hogg to settle the account for the Kwei-wan chop of tea. Mr. Hogg asked him how many packages? He told him 602 chests Mr. Hogg asked the Godownman who confirmed his statement. Mr. Hogg told him to go to Mr. Innes to get the account settled. He settled the number of chests and weight with Mr. Innes. In all Taels 10,512 6m. was due, Mr. Innes agreed. In a few days he wanted money and A-yaow told him to go to see Mr. Hogg to get the money. He went and asked Mr. Hogg for it. He told him if he wanted cargo he could give it now but if he wanted money he must wait three weeks. He did not want cargo and waited three weeks. He went again to Lindsay & Co. and saw Mr. Innes as he wanted the money. He went with him to Mr. Hogg and told him. Mr. Hogg said Sin-qua owed him money—A-ting is Sin-qua's cousin and that the chop of tea had been put to Sin-qua's account. He showed him that he came with A-ting and settled it, and he was to get the money as he told him first. He objected to its being put to Sin-qua's account. He went back and told A-yaow who with him came to Lindsay & Co. they saw Mr. Hogg and he told them he would not pay the money.

[The evidence having been read over was confirmed and signed by the witness.]

Cross-examined by Defendant.

He and A-ting settled the tea with Lindsay & Co. he has before sued Messrs. Lindsay & Co. in the Consular Court relative to these teas. He then said he sold these teas to Lindsay & Co. he then said A-ting had nothing to do with it except through him.

Ayaow duly warned to speak truth stated,—

That these teas belonged to him, he knows nothing of Sin-qua and never told him to sell his tea. When Mr. Hogg would not settle for the teas with A-hoon he went himself and saw Mr. Hogg who said that Sin-qua owed him money and A-ting was Sinqua's cousin so he had put these teas to Sinqua's account and would not pay him. He told Ating with Ahoon to sell these teas. Sinqua had absconded three days before he went to Lindsay's for the money. He never went to Lindsay's before.

Cross examined by Defendant.

He before stated that Ahoon with Ating settled these teas with Lindsay & Co. Ating settled these teas and Ahoon was told to get the money and therefore A-hoon sued for it in the former action. He does not know A-ting acted with Sin-qua before. He never heard that A-ting and Sin-qua did business together. He was not Russell & Co's Comprador but he lives there, and declines to say why he is not Comprador there now. He declines to say whether he has been in prison lately or whether he ever took any dollars from Russell & Co.'s Treasury, and it is not Defendant's business whether he left Russell & Co.'s for misconduct or not. He told A-ting to sell the tea to Lindsay & Co. and A-hoon to get the money.

[The evidence having been read over was confirmed and signed by witness.]

The Court adjourned until Thursday, 10th, at 11.

10th March, 1859.

Hugh Innes being duly sworn, stated;—That with reference to the tea in question he valued it and talked of settling it to A-ting and Sin-qua, to both together at one time and to each at different times, but A-ting he always considered to be Sin-qua's purser. He was present when the tea was weighed and so was A-ting. He produces his weight book which is a memo. of the weight taken in pencil in the godown. He swears that all which is written in pencil was written in the godown at the time of taking the weight. It will be observed that Sin-qua's name is at the head of the page. He put it there because he understood from Mr. Hogg that he had bought the tea of Sin-qua. At one time he was of opinion the tea was not genuine country packed tea, and sent A-ting to tell Sin-qua to come. A-ting and Sin-qua came together, and the latter guaranteeing that the tea was country packed they agreed to take it. He agreed the total weight with A-ting. He will swear that he did not agree it with A-hoon—that he did not know him,—never recollects to have spoken to him except on one occasion when Sin-qua had absconded he applied for payment for the chop of tea in question, when he refered him to Mr. Hogg. He will not swear that he was not present in the godown when the tea was weighed although he had no recollection of it. His impression was that it was a transaction of Sin-qua's and he is certain that A-ting knew that it was so. He has spoken frequently to Sin-qua about this chop of tea before it was settled and also in A-ting's presence.

R. I. Fearon of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.'s duly sworn, stated;—That on one or more occasions on which they had connection with Sin-qua he was invariably accompanied by A-ting. They always considered Sin-qua to be the principal and A-ting merely a subordinate. Transactions they had completed with Sin-qua had been always entered in his name, and payment made to him though accompanied by A-ting who weighed the teas. He had spoken to A-ting and Sin-qua both together and sometimes separately about the same chop of tea but always considered Sin-qua the principal. He will swear that A-ting has weighed teas for which Sin-qua has received the dollars, and he had always considered A-ting as acting as a subordinate to Sin-qua. The last of these transactions took place just before Sin-qua absconded, he thinks about May.

Defendant put in a certificate from Mr. Robert Thorburn to the following effect,—

"I hereby certify that Leang-a-ting and Sinqua on one occasion came to my office and stated that they were acting together and wished to make arrangements for shipping some teas under advance."

DEFENDANT stated,—that two days after Sinqua failed, A-ting's wife petitioned the Che-heen that Sin-qua might be found, in order to save A-ting from being troubled by the teamen on account of Sin-qua debts. The word used in the petition is that her husband "brokered" certain tea for Sin qua.

The COURT accepted this as a statement from the Defendant but declined to receive it as evidence the ground of not being properly certified.

HUGH INNES recalled upon his oath, stated;—That he recollected on one occasion, before they had any transactions with A-ting, Mr. Hogg calling him into his office where A-ting and Sin-qua were together, they then both stated that any transactions that might be entered into by A-ting with them was on account of Sin-qua and should be treated by them accordingly—or words to that effect. This was, he will swear, before he looked at any teas with A-ting or had any transactions with him. This was to the best of his recollection about two months before Sin-qua absconded. When he had conversations with A-ting about this chop of tea he could not swear that A-hoon was not present. He never had immediate communication with him, but he will swear he never accompanied Ahoon and A-ting to see Mr Hogg. Mr. Hogg asked A-ting and Sin-qua each separately whether any transaction entered into by A-ting with Lindsay & Co. should not be treated as on Sin-qua's account and they both said, it should be so. He should not have weighed the tea in question had he thought it belonged to A-ting nor would he have accepted A-ting's guarantee that it was country packed. Mr. Hogg pointed out to him in the books of Lindsay & Co. entries showing that payments to the extent of about Tls. 30,000, more or less, had been made to Sin-qua after the date when they appeared together in Mr. Hogg's office, stating their interests to be the same and about Tls. 9,000 has to the best of his knowledge been paid to Sin-qua since the settlement of the Kwei-wan chop.

A-LE, godown-keeper to Lindsay & Co., warned to speak truth stated,—

That he recollects the Kwei-wan chop of Tea which came to the godown. There was some trouble about Mr. Innes thinking it Shanghai packed. Ating came about it and called Sinqua who secured it was Country packed. The coolies who brought in the Kwei-wan chop of tea said A-ting had sent it.

ATING was present when the tea was weighed and another man came with him whom he does not know. A-ting took the account and the other man overlooked him.

A-HOON being called was recognized by witness as the man who accompanied A-ting when the teas were weighed.

DEFENDANT stated that Young A-lum was in their comprador's room at the same time as A-ting subsequent to the absconding of Sin-qua and there were a quantity of tea men present who had come about Sin-qua's debts, and A-ting there stated that he and Sin-qua were one and the same in all transactions with Lindsay & Co.

LEANG A-TING, the Plaintiff, *cross questioned* Defendant stated.—

That he has met Sin-qua on various occasions in Lindsay & Co.'s tea room. He recollects having been in Mr. Hogg's office on one occasion with Sin-qua—Mr. Innes did not come into Mr. Hogg's office then—he never told Mr. Hogg that he and Sin-qua were one and any money paid Sinqua was the same as paid to him. The first chop of tea he settled with Mr. Hogg was the Sin-shun chop. He never said that as the Kwei-wan chop was Sin-qua's, he could not sue Lindsay & Co. relative to it. He dont know whether his wife ever petitioned the Cheheen after Sin-qua absconded, probably she did not. He admits that he has had monetary transactions with his cousin, Sin-qua. Sin-qua when he ran away owed him about $2,100. He has been with Sin-qua to Heard & Co. Sin-qua has settled tea with Heard & Co. but he has never weighed it. When Sin-qua settled tea with Heard & Co. he received the dollars. He has been to Mr. Thorburn (Turner & Co.) with Sin-qua but never told Mr. Thorburn that if he did business with him it was the same as Sin-qua.

LEANG A-TING states that after Sin-qua absconded he went to Mr. Heard's and asked to have the chop of tea which was booked in Sin-qua's name transferred to him.

SIN-QUA, recalled, states that he recollects on one occasion having been in Mr. Hogg's office with A-ting when Mr. Hogg asked if they were one and the same and if what A-ting did was on his account. A-ting agreed that all he sold was to be put to his account and he was to settle with him. He told Mr. Hogg that in any transactions although they were partners no money was to be paid to A-ting, but to him only.

The DEFENDANT then read the following statement as his defence which was put in Court.

Mr. HOGG in defence said he would first comment on the evidence of Ating.

"The evidence of Ating is to the effect that *he* settled this chop of tea with Messrs. Lindsay & Co. while the evidence of his own witness, You Yuen is to the effect that *he* settled them. His other witness Ayow in this court on a former trial, but whose evidence in this former trial, together with that of You Yuen and Ating, the court refuses to allow me to see or to be read—then asserted that Ating had nothing to do with the teas in question—so it would be really difficult to know who is the plaintiff except by accepting the grossest perjury.

"The fact is apparently this—that Ating now instigated by a man of the notoriously bad character of Ayow appears to assert *any thing* that is required and You Yuen with a lesson well learned by rote would back him up, but in his eagerness asserts too much.

"Ayow never thought of claiming from Ating the value of the tea until Sinqua had failed and absconded and Ating never thought of claiming from Lindsay & Co. or even asking them for payment, of the tea until—instigated by Ayow.

"Ating knew that although he had mentioned the tea to Messrs. Lindsay & Co. and weighed it yet that he had never absolutely fixed the price or sale with Messrs. Lindsay & Co. but that Sinqua had so sold the tea to us that we knew no one else but Sinqua in the purchase and that in weighing the tea and agreeing the weight with Mr. Innes he was simply acting as Purser or Clerk for Sinqua to whose house he goes and tells him the weights and all particulars, that the transactions may be inserted in Sinqua's books, as exhibited,—acting precisely as he did in a similar case with Messrs. Agustine Heard & Co. as see Mr. Fearon's evidence.

"By an established custom of the trade here—a custom established by former ruling in this Court *vide* Kow ching le *v.* Lindsay & Co. and Hanbury *v.* their Comprador and others—a Foreigner buying from a Chinese broker, knows nothing of who may be the owner of the tea. The owner never or seldom appears in a transaction and is never known or held responsible for breach of contract or otherwise—the broker himself is responsible to the Foreigner he sells to for the fulfilment of his contract and I presume is responsible to the tea man for the payment of the teas—thus if this tea belonged to Ayow of which Messrs. Lindsay & Co. knew nothing at the time of purchase Ayow's claim is against the Chinaman whoever he may be to whom he delivered the tea.

"We purchased the tea from Sinqua—we have paid Sinqua for it and we cannot therefore now be indebted to a man we never knew as a principal in the transaction or had *any* dealings with whatever.

"There is no wish to "transfer" an account, for our account is with Sinqua alone.

"I repeat we bought the tea of Sinqua and paid for it.

"The whole of this prosecution arises from the failure of Sinqua and the absolute dishonesty of Ating.

"The latter perfectly satisfied to act with Sinqua up to the period of his failure—*then* instigated by a man of the character of Ayow—a man convicted of theft and suspected of various malpractices for years past,—as seen by the evidence of himself—and for some of which he is now under prosecution by Messrs. Russell & Co.—determines to endeavour to throw aside the responsibility of his previous acts and by perjury, which I submit must have been apparent to the Court, (vide his absolute denial of transactions with Messrs. Heard & Co., which are sworn to by Mr. Fearon, even to the request of Ating *after* Sinqua absconded—that Mr. Fearon would alter amounts in the books from Sinqua's to his own account)—denies his entire action and interest for and with Sinqua.

"It is for the Court to decide on the relative value of the evidence of Mr. Innes, Mr. Thorburn's affidavit Mr. Fearon and Yuh-le-tong and Sinqua also the collateral evidence of Sinqua's own books in which an entry is found which could not possibly have been made there unless *Ating* had agreed the account with *Sinqua*.

"Then again the petition of Ating's wife exhibiting a close connection between Ating and Sinqua—for she asks that Sinqua may be found, that Ating may be released to some extent from the demands of the teamen who trouble him for teas he had "brokered" for Sinqua. What more clear than that the teamen generally knew of Ating's acting for Sinqua? She speaks of it as a well known matter!

"Again Young Alum hears Ating declare his connection with Sinqua—even *after* Sinqua's failure!

"There is in point of fact a clear mass of evidence against which the assertion of a man of Ating's veracity we think will hardly stand.

"Why! Ating does not even any where swear that *he* alone *settled* the tea with Messrs. Lindsay & Co.—he always falls back upon another *alter ego*. He has no books of his own to show the sale. Sinqua's evidence on the other hand is clear and explicit and I submit, worthy of every belief, corroborated as it is by Yuh-le-tong—the entries in his books, and the fact that on other points he agrees entirely with Mr. Fearon and Mr. Innes, while Ating differs.

"However, even if a settlement by the Plaintiff could be proved, it is only a settlement as from Sinqua.

"The fact being proved in evidence that Ating acted in all transactions with us and indeed with various other people as partner and purser of Sinqua, we maintain that no claim can lie against us from the plaintiff.

"We made no contract with Ating on his own behalf or on his own credit—any assumed contract with him was as servant or broker of a representative of Sinqua.

"It is a single question of Agency—and it is both mercantile law and custom all the world over, that a person dealing with the agent of a *known* principal gives credit to, and is bound by the principal.

"Suppose *we* had *sold* to Ating instead of *paying* him—we should not under the circumstances shewn in evidence sue *him* for the amount. We gave *him* no credit. The credit was given to the principle, and him alone could we sue.

"Reverse the case as to facts and you have ours, Ating gave us no credit. He was not in a position to do so—but Sinqua gave credit and Sinqua is the person to sue.

"Partnership is not the question—it is a case of Agency—but if partnership *were* the question our case would be even stronger—*vide* Chitty—Commercial law 9th Edition 1814—chap: 27—p. 465 and 467. It is not a question that we wish to "transfer" the teas in question to Sinqua's account, they have never been placed to any other account—they were clearly and distinctly bought from Sinqua and as we received teas from him and credited his account, so we paid him cargo and cash and debited his account the fact being that we paid him since the period when Ating appeared and declared his liability with him (say about the 22nd April) upwards of 30,000 Taels—which but for the receipt of *these* and *other* teas would never have been paid him—indeed for these very teas he may be considered paid, in so far that since their purchase he has received cash from us to about their value.

"If Ating therefore has any claim to bring it must be against Sinqua.

By the rules of Practice of the 20th October 1853—No. 92—we believe that decisions of this Court are to be come to on the principle of English Law, according to this sound criterion. A custom that Chinese traders—after holding themselves out as acting together and inducing British merchants to give them credit as such, repudiate the character and compel those who contract with them on the faith thereof to pay them *twice* over—for such would be the effect of an adverse decision to us—*must* be both unjust and illegal and fraught with danger to the general commercial interests here—for who could then protect himself from the collusion of any two rogues that chose to appear. We would finally point to the fact that an adverse decision to us in this case would actually bring in Ating a debtor to the estate of Sinqua—he having already drawn from Sinqua in general account within some 6,000 Taels of the amount here claimed.

"I leave this in your hands fully satisfied that the Court will not sanction such a gross attempt at fraud as is attempted in the bringing forward of this claim."

The Court adjourned till to-morrow at noon.

11th March, 1859.

DECISION.

The Court having duly considered the evidence in the case finds that the contract for the delivery of the Kwei-wan chop of tea was made with, and that it was delivered and weighed over by, the Plaintiff with the cognizance and under the authority of the owner thereof whose representative A-hoon also attended the weighing over and otherwise appeared in the transaction. That the Defendants have failed to prove that the said chop of Tea was settled with them for or on account of Sin-qua.; accordingly the Court decrees that the Plaintiff do recover from the Defendants the sum of Nine thousand three hundred and ninety-one taels, two mace five candareens. (Tls. 9,391.2.5).

IN reference to the above case of Leang-a-ting *v.* Lindsay & Co., the defendants have requested us to publish the following Paper and Protest, which they were forbidden to read in Court.

The latter has since been officially handed in to H. M.'s Consul.

MEMORANDUM.

Before proceeding with the case for the defence to-day I would be obliged if H. B. M. Consul could conveniently give me any information as to why and upon whose suit Sin-qua, one of the most important witnesses for the defence was yesterday, instantly on the adjournment of the Court, seized and imprisoned in the British Consulate Jail.

Sin-qua has requested me to act for him in this matter as he is quite ignorant as to the reason of his thus sudden imprisonment, and naturally connects it with his giving of evidence in our favor yesterday. I do not recollect that in giving his evidence yesterday, he acted in any way wrongly, although I do recollect that H. M. Consul had to threaten to punish, You Yuen for his insolence.

With the fear of imprisonment before him, I maintain the man is intimidated.

(Signed), JAMES HOGG.

PROTEST.

SHANGHAE, *March 10th*, 1859

ON behalf of Messrs. Lindsay & Co., I do hereby *protest* against the seizure and imprisonment of Sin-qua, a principal witness for the defence, in the case of Leang A-ting *v.* Lindsay & Co.

His seizure in Court, at such a time, and in such a manner being an intimidation to the Witness himself, and a direct intimidation to all other Chinese witnesses for the defence.

I further do hereby protest again the detention by H. B. M. Consul, or by his order, of the books of Sin-qua which were produced by Lindsay & Co. yesterday simply as evidence of certain entries bearing on the case at issue. The detention of the said books having prevented Messrs. Lindsay & Co. following up the train of contradictory evidence given by Ating yesterday to the effect that he never had any transactions with Sin-qua and was never paid any money by him.

The entries in the books might have thrown light on this subject, which it is impossible to discover in the case of Chinese books, in the time occupied by the Court.

Against the above acts and the consequences thereof I do hereby protest and hold liable H. B. M. Consul.

(Signed), JAMES HOGG.

MR. WADE AND THE REBELS.

HONGKONG, *1st March*, 1859.

SIR,—My attention has been directed to some extracts made by one of the local papers from an account published in your issue of the 8th January last of Lord Elgin's expedition up the Yang-tsz' Kiang. I am represented to have told the Ngan-king garrison that if the rebels were to fire on us again "we would hand every rebel city along the banks over to the Imperialists." Your correspondent was mistaken. My orders were to inform the rebels that we took no part in the civil war, and interfered with no one who did not molest us, that a gun-boat had been detached from the squadron before it passed Nanking for the express purpose of explaining the object of our expedition had the rebels desired to ask it; that they had fired eight shots at the little vessel so detached without a single shot being returned by her; that the forts which had so fired had been made an example of, and that the fact together with the lesson they had themselves received might satisfy them of the absurdity of provoking our men-of-war to hostility.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS WADE, *Chinese Secretary.*

REVIEW.

SHANGHAI may fairly claim the title of the Athens of the Consular ports in China. The Literary and Scientific Society, its Library and Reading Room and its Amateur Theatre all indicate a considerable degree of mental activity in its denizens. To substantiate her claim to the title claimed for this settlement we have only to present in addition to the above, the following list of recent issues from the press:—

I.—*The Shanghai Chronicle of Fun, Fact and Fiction, March 1859. Printed for the Editor at the Office of the "North-China Herald," Price, five mace.*

Punch besides being an unfailing source of amusement has proved a true reformer. His field is the world; he is never in want of matter for pen or pencil, and herein is his success, he is always decorous. How far the satirists and humorists of the Bund, and they are a drug, will succeed in their bold attempt to excite mirth in this dreary marsh remains to be seen. The field for display is not large, and the settlement being a model one leaves little space for reforms. If therefore the wits of the Bund manage to afford us a little amusement monthly we shall consider them entitled to a share of our mace. The office whence the monthly comes is a guarantee that this instrument of mirth will not be perverted to unworthy purposes. *(Prospective Notice.)*

II.—*Discourse to a Christian Congregation in a Heathen Land, by the Rev. John Hobson, British Chaplain at Shanghai, China. London Hatchard 187 Piccadilly: Nisbet & Co., Berners Street 1858. p. 336.**

A volume of Sermons by the esteemed Chaplain of this settlement who in the preface says "In committing this volume to the press, the Author feels it due to himself to state that the discourses were written in the ordinary course of his ministerial labors, without any view to publication. They are published in compliance with the expressed wishes of many friends, in the hope that they may serve, not unacceptably, to remind present and former sojourners at Shanghai of truths they once heard from the Author's lips, also in the hope that the volume may be found suitable to put into the hands of young men proceeding to our Colonies and Foreign Factories, to remind them of their dangers, their responsibilities and their duties."

These sermons are on the following subjects: Abram's Tent and Abram's Altar.—A Christian's Dangers and Duties among the Heathen.—A Bad Conscience the cause of infidelity.—Thanksgiving.—Christs answer to the Inquisitive Jew.—Partiality in the Law.—Foolish Mockers.—The Way of Salvation.—The Citizen of Zion.—The Fulness of the Gospel.—Repentance, its Author, means, and nature.—The New Creation.—The Subservience of all things to the Christian.—Mercy and Judgement in the War.—Thanksgiving for Peace.—The right use of reason in Religion—two.—The Sovereignty of God.—The End of the Year.—Faithful Ministers acceptable to God.—Farewell Sermon. These all seem adapted to the object contemplated by the reverend author. We would particularly recommend for perusal the Sermon entitled a Bad Conscience the cause of Infidelity. That it is *a* cause of the malady cannot be questioned.

III.—*Darkness in the Flowery Land or Religious Notions and Popular Superstitions in North China, by the Rev. M. S. Culbertson of the Shanghai Mission of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. Darkness shall cover the earth and gross Darkness the people. New York, Scribner. 1857.**

"This" says the preface "is an attempt to present the prominent features of the religion of the Chinese - to present a picture of Chinese religion in its every day dress, as it appears in its practical working among the common people; rather than as it is found in the metaphysical writings of philosophers and sages." It is enough for us to say to those who desire information on this subject that Mr. Culbertson has succeeded in his "attempt."

IV.—*Christian Joy. A Sermon preached in the London Mission Chapel, Shanghai, 25th November, 1858. The last Thursday in the Month usually observed in the United States of America as Thanksgiving day, by the Rev. John S. Burdon. Published by request.*

It is a good sign that Americans and Britons of the present [illegible] are agreed to let byegones be byegones. The [illegible], cordially uniting in singing "God Save the [illegible]ueen," the other in taking up the chorus "Hail Columbia!" and in joining in Fourth of July festivities. And now, that Americans in China have commenced the observance of their national Thanksgiving, we find an Anglican Clergyman preaching our Thanksgiving Sermon in an English Chapel. The subject an appropriate one, Christian Joy, was ably treated and it is well that the request of printing was complied with. We trust our Pilgrim institution—Thanksgiving-day, has been firmly established in Shanghai.

V.—*A Grammar of the Chinese Colloquial Language commonly called the Mandarin Dialect, by Joseph Edkins. B. A. London, of the London Missionary Society, Shanghai, 1857.*†

This valuable contribution to our means for acquiring Chinese, possesses peculiar interest from the subject being treated in accordance with modern views of scientific philology. Than the scholarly author of this grammar none is more capable of elucidating the hitherto neglected question of Chinese comparative philology. Such labors are a legitimate subject for a Christian minister in China, and are calculated in no indirect manner to promote the aim of our author, who "hopes that in some humble degree, the work may aid conveying religious truth to the Chinese nation."

D. KNICKERBOCKER JR.

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* To be had of Mr. Wright.

* To be had of Messrs. Fogg & Co.

† To be had at the London Mission.

MUSICAL.

M. SHONBRUN gave his second vocal and instrumental Concert at the Theatre Royal on Tuesday evening, 1st instant; and we were sorry to find so small an audience assembled on the occasion. The wretchedly wet state of the weather had, no doubt, much to do with this; and we must confess the excuse for non-attendance if so grounded, was an ample one.

We had an opportunity of more fairly hearing M. Shonbrun's performances on the Piano-forte on this occasion, than was our lot at the first Concert, and we are sorry to say we have no great opinion of his powers; the skill and artistic feeling which would be highly respectable in an Amateur, reflect no especial credit on a professional player; and though M. Shonbrun performed several pieces pleasingly, we missed that precision, that brilliant, crisp fingering, and particularly that general careful finish, which should characterize the true master of his instrument.

We believe that M. Shonbrun proposes giving lessons here, and we need scarcely say that his ability to do this satisfactorily is in no way to be questioned, from the fact that his powers as a solo player are not of the first class. Indeed we are disposed to take the very opposite view, and do not doubt that M. Shonbrun is fully competent to the instruction of beginners or even of those moderately advanced.

The Amateurs who again assisted M. Shonbrun did their share well and merit great praise, and we were especially pleased with the tasteful and intelligent performance by an Amateur on the Piano-forte, of his share in the Duett "Monastery Bells," as well as of the accompaniments to all the songs. That beautiful Ballad by Sir Henry Bishop "The Pilgrim of Love" was so neatly and feelingly sung as to produce an unanimous encore. The fine song by Speyer for a Bass voice, is above the powers of the general average of Amateurs, and to say that the young gentleman who engaged it, made a highly creditable attempt, is we think great commendation. A third Amateur impressed us very favorably by his spirited rendering of the great Tenor Aria from "Lucia," and his exertions met with a deserved re-call and a demand for repetition, notwithstanding the great length of the programme. In fact the whole of the solo singing was good, and proves that, as we have often said before, we have a very considerable amount of musical talent in this small place.

We were glad to see the "Germania" singing club again present themselves before the public, as we had heard that previous applications to them for co-operation had been met with refusal. Without wishing to be too critical on the performances of Amateur musicians, we are constrained to say that this Association has not kept up to the standard, which it established for itself by former deeds. The number of the singers on Tuesday last, was much smaller than on former occasions, from causes of which we are ignorant and which we do not presume to inquire into, but there was no *conductor*, and the consequence was an evident want of confidence and decision, by which the general effect was much impaired. It is not possible for a body of Amateurs in that critical stage of progress attained by the "Germania," to perform such pieces as "The Young Musicians" without a steady, recognized and *trusted* leader. We are inclined to place the whole onus of the deficiences complained of, to this cause alone; for there is no reason to doubt that those who have done so well before, can do as well now, if they observe the same conditions and give themselves a fair chance.

(From the Chinese Repository.)

Narrative of a Voyage of the ship Morrison to Lewchew and Japan in the months of July and August, 1837.

(Continued from No. 449.)

On the 12th of August, whilst waiting for the officer expected from Kagosima, a broad stripe of blue and white cloth was seen stretched several rods, across the trees, near Chugamitsu, looking like a fence, and bearing in it the blazonry of the prince of Satzuma. The inhabitants were seen running backwards and forwards between the cloth and the village, and along the beach, as if some terrible event was about to happen. We were wondering what this might betoken when Iwakitchi came with a rueful visage, saying that the stripes of cloth indicated warlike operations, and that in all probability a messenger had arrived from Kagosima with orders to expel us by force. He said, the stripes of cloth were for defending the soldiers, being composed of four or five or more pieces of heavy canvass, stretched one behind another, at short intervals. The vibratory motion of these pieces of loose cloth, would no doubt weaken the force of a cannon shot, and almost stop a swivel ball, however indicrously the idea of a cloth battery might at first strike any one. After the villagers had been sometime assembled around this extemporaneous fortification, we saw them leave it simultaneously, as if an order had been promulged; and the major part, being on foot, ran by different paths along the beach and hill-side, towards the grave-yard on the other side of the village. If we had not been too deeply interested in their movements to notice the comical, the appearance of so large a crowd running along a beach, where the white bank, fifty or sixty feet high threw the whole into a bold relief, and the distance diminished them two thirds, would have been inexpressibly ludicrous: the flying multitude brought to mind the pigmies of Herodotus going out to battle against the cranes. On arriving at the grave-yard, another cloth fort was soon stretched, bearing the same coat of arms, behind which we saw many small banners fluttering, and people assembled, among whom several persons dressed in white robes, and others galloping about on horseback, were distinguishable

Not knowing what might be the end of all these doings, we concluded it the safest way to make preparations to leave; and began to heave in the cable, of which there were seventy-five fathoms out, and hoist the yards without unfurling the sails; the colors were also shown; but no one answered the signal. These precautions were necessary, for the last position chosen by the party perfectly commanded the ship, and if it was their intention to expel us, and guns as large as those employed at Uragawa should be brought to bear upon us, our situation would be dangerous. Soon after the colors were shown, a boat left the shore, which was hailed, but it stood across the bay towards Sataura, without giving the least heed to our signals. Immediately following its departure, the party behind the canvas opened a fire upon us, with musquetry and cannon, the shot from the latter falling about half-way to the ship. The people on shore were so long making preparations, that we had almost concluded the commotion had some other object than our expulsion; but the first discharge, decided the rejection of our proposal, indicated the continued hostility of the Japanese government against foreign intercourse, and drove their poor shipwrecked countrymen into a second banishment. We consequently made sail as fast as possible, although there was no wind, and, by reason of the flood tide, we would be in danger of drifting against the perforated rock at the upper end of the curve, as soon as the anchor was tripped. It was very evident that the brave troops on shore, who mustered several hundred men, knew our defenceless state; for not only were they much exposed, but the people were collected in groups on the contigous knolls, allowing them just enough room for using their guns; a discharge of grape from the ship would probably have killed many tens, and the splinters from the grave-stones have wounded many more.

Our next course was now an important subject of consideration. Although much more had been done than at Yédo, yet that full communication with the government which had been proposed at the outset of the expedition was not yet attained. But how should it be attained? If we sailed eastward, and appeared in the harbors on the southern coast, we could not expect a favorable reception from officers, who had probably heard of our reiterated expulsion; and to the westward, Nagasaki alone remained. If we went to that port, we should probably so far attain our object as to be boarded by an officer, who would inquire our errand, and receive our papers; and thus the government would be informed of our object in visiting their harbors. To give them this information, and to justify ourselves somewhat in their eyes, (if such an apology was necessary,) were the principal reasons for appearing again in their ports; for all hope of returning the men, or of opening intercourse with them, was abandoned. The treatment of those men whom Krusenstern brought back was not very encouraging to the hopes of our poor men; for those were kept closely confined during the six months the Russian embassy remained in Nagasaki, and received by the Japanese just at their departure. These reasons in favor of our making a third essay to overcome the hostility of government were, however, somewhat nullified by several considerations. From what could be gathered from the men who went ashore, a very full account of the object, the nation, and the character, of the ship had been given to the magistrates; and, although Iwakitchi and his companions were only partially acquainted with our plans, yet their story embraced the leading features of the expedition. The officers of course would report this deposition to their superiors, and the rumor of the ship coming into the bay would give it a wide notoriety. By this means, a greater publicity among the people would be obtained, than by delivering a packet of papers at many ports. But when the men, whose hopes of again seeing their friends were so cruelly blasted, considered their examination in its several bearings, the little likelihood of being received at another port, or of being able to steal into the country on the coast, were apparent. Their families would no doubt hear of them in various ways, and this information would intimate their safety to those who doubtless looked upon their long lost friends as swallowed up in the ocean. Siauzau had handed a letter for his father to a person at Sataura, which he was promised should be forwarded. But the full account they had given of themselves was fatal to their hope of being able to appear among their friends without subjecting themselves to immediate recognition, and examination, and perhaps ultimate punishment. If the government did not receive them, no one else could with safety. The same objection lay against endeavoring to reach the shore by means of a junk, or by landing on an island, and being taken off by passing vessels, or by trusting themselves to a raft, and gaining an uninhabited part of the coast; in their fulness of confidence they appeared to have completely shut the door of return against themselves. This was their own view of the case; and, from what we already knew of the conduct of the Chinese government, in similar cases, was not an improbable view. They said, moreover, that they would not trust themselves into the hands of the governor at Nagasaki, whatever promises of safety he might make to them; but their opinion was, that he would not dare, after hearing of the present expulsion, to receive them. Moreover, we did not wish by going to Nagasaki to excite the fears of the Dutch, who have always shown a great desire to exclude all other foreigners from sharing the trade they enjoy. All these reasons decided us to return to Macao, and to commit the results of what had been done to open the door of Japanese seclusion into the hands of the allwise Governor of nations.

On the evening of the 29th of August we anchored in Macao Roads.

Hydrographic Notice.

[No. 5.]

INDIAN OCEAN.

Eastern Archipelago.

All bearings are Magnetic.

SUNDA STRAIT.

Caution.—Welcome Bay, lying immediately to the eastward of Second point, on the southern shore of Sunda Strait, appears to be full of dangers not surveyed, and should be entered with extreme caution. A shoal, with 12 feet on it, and 6 fathoms close to, extends between Second point and Tamding point to the distance of half a mile off shore.*

Coventry Shoal.†—This shoal was discovered by the ship *Caroline Coventry*, when steering to the eastward of West island for the northern entrance of Sunda strait. It is described as being partly above water, and the breakers on it to be a quarter of a mile in extent. Its position is in about lat. 5° 30½' S., long. 106° 25½' E., and it was in line with West island when bearing N.N.E. ¾ E.‡

GASPAR STRAIT.

Alwina Rock.§—The ship *Alwina* passed close to a rock lying N.N.W. 1½ miles from the north-westernmost of the eleven islands, off the N.W. Hook of Billiton island. It appeared to be a detached danger, with a depth of 6 to 9 feet on it, and to have deep water all around. Its position is in about lat. 2° 27½' S., long. 107° 42' E.‖

MOLUCCA PASSAGE.

Bahia Reef.—The ship *Bahia*, when proceeding to the southward through the Molucca passage, struck, and dragged heavily over a coral reef lying in about lat. 1° 10' S., long. 126° 50' E.

AUSTRALIA, NORTH EAST COAST.

The Kenn Reef, on which the English ship *Rodney* and Dutch barque *Olivier Van Noord* were wrecked, 7th June 1858, when bound from Melbourne to India through Torres strait, was discovered in 1824, and stated to consist of rocks and sand banks partly above water, extending S.E. and N.W. about 9 miles, and apparently 6 or 7 miles across, with the middle of its eastern edge in lat. 21° 9' S., long. 155° 49' E.¶

From the report of these vessels the position of this reef (supposing it to be Kenn reef, which does not seem clear,) appears to be about as given on the Admiralty chart, but its extent 20 miles in a S.W. and N.E. direction. Mariners, therefore, are warned to be very careful when approaching this neighbourhood, until it has been correctly examined; more particularly as Mr. M'Kenzie, who passed close to the supposed position of Kenn reef in the *Gambia* in 1851, states that it could not be seen, although the vessel's course was shaped for it after good observations. Probably the safest route (if intending to pass to the eastward of Kenn reef,) would be to keep on the meridian of 157° E. until well to the northward of its parallel.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
7th December, 1858.

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* Remarks by Captain C. Fellowes, *H. M. S. Cruizer*, 1857. See Admiralty Chart of Sunda strait, No. 2,056; scale, m=0·3 of an inch.

† From Mercantile Marine Magazine, November 1858.

‡ See Admiralty Chart of Java island, No. 2,058; scale, *d*=3·3 inches, on which this danger is marked.

§ From Mercantile Marine Magazine, November 1858.

‖ See Admiralty Chart of Gaspar strait, No. 2,137; scale, *d*=19½ inches, on which this danger is marked.

¶ See Admiralty Chart, N.E. coast of Australia, and its Barrier reefs, Torres strait, and S.E. coast of New Guinea, No. 2,385; scale, *d*=1 inch.

Hydrographic Notice.

[No. 1.]

CHINA.

East Coast; Chusan Archipelago.

All bearings are Magnetic. Variation 1° West in 1858.

The following description of the danger on which the British ship *Cairnsmore* was lately wrecked, has just been received by the Admiralty from Lieut. J. Ward, R.N., commanding H. M. Steam Yacht *Emperor*.

Cairnsmore Rock.—This dangerous pinnacle rock, not more than thirty or forty feet in diameter, rises almost perpendicularly from soundings of 12 fathoms at about 2½ miles to the eastward of the east end of Raffles island, in the northern part of the Chusan Archipelago.

The precise depth on the pinnacle could not be ascertained, as the wreck, with her foremast standing, at present, quite covers it, but not more than 11 feet will be found over it at low water springs.

The position of the rock is in lat. 30° 42' 10" N., long. 122° 34' 40" E., and from it the south-east point of Senhouse island bears South; a small rugged rock lying close to the south-east point of Raffles island, and in line with the point, S.W. by W. ¾ W.; and the northern rock of the group lying off the north part of Chesney island, N.W. by W. ¾ W.*

Caution.—Vessels navigating the channel between the Saddle group and Raffles island are cautioned for the future to keep well over towards the Saddle islands to avoid the above danger, as the lead will give no warning when approaching it. In sailing north, when the Bit rock opens south of the South Saddle they will be to the northward of the Cairnsmore; and in sailing south, when the same rock opens north of the South Saddle they will be to the southward.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
16th September, 1858.

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* See Admiralty Chart, East coast, Sheet viii., Hieshan Isles to the Yang-tsze-kiang, including the Chusan islands, on which the above danger is marked. No. 1,199; scale, d = 15 inches.

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

227—Gilbart's Logic of Banking.
228—Jones (J. M.) The Naturalist in Bermuda.
229—Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, 1857.
696—Beckford (Wm.) Memoirs of,—2 vols.
697—Fitzball (Ed.) Thirty-five years of a Dramatic Author's Life—2 vols.
698—Fragmentary Remains of Sir H. Davy, Bart., 1858.
699—Muirhead's Life of James Watt.
700—Jerrold (B.) Life of Douglas Jerrold.
701—Masson's Life of Milton, in connexion with the History of his Times 1608 *a* 1639.
1228—Hodson (Major) Twelve years of a soldier's Life in India, 1859.
1229—Johnson (Miss A. C.) Peasant Life in Germany.
1230—Sicily, Calabria and Mount Etna, by the Unprotected Females.
1843—Maiden Sisters, a Tale.
1844—Tupper (M. F.) Stephen Langton—2 vols.
1845—Deborah's Diary, a Sequel to Mary Powell.
2317—Doran (Dr.) Pictures and Panels, 1859.
2318—Lester (H. J.) Struggles in Falling, 1858.
2319—Montalembert's Debate on India.
2320—Cambridge Essays, 1858.
Reviews, Magazines, Journals, &c.

Shanghae, 10th March, 1859.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar 4	Merrington	B. ship	710	Clark	Bangkok			Fletcher and Co
.. 6	Cambalu	B. ship	499	Fraser	Liverpool	Oct 9	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 6	Bacchante	B. ship	717	Cobb	Liverpool	.. 29	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 6	Avalanche	B. ship	692	Stott	Japan		Coals	Turner and Co
.. 7	Henry Ellis	B. ship	412	Elmstone	Japan		Sundries	David Sassoon Son & Co
.. 7	Caroline	Old. bg	270	Rohde	Formosa	Mar 2	Coals	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 7	Lobilla	B. ship	823	Gooding	Singapore		Sundries	Turner and Co
.. 7	Ziba	B. bark	497	Tomlinson	London		General	Fletcher and Co
.. 8	Egeria	A. ship	644	Howland	New York		do	Russell and Co
.. 8	Indiaman	A. ship	1164	Smith	Hongkong	Feb 16	Ballast	Olyphant and Co
.. 9	Formosa	B. str.	750	Browne	Hongkong*	Mar 2	Op. &c.	E. Warden, P. & O. Agent
.. 10	Hellespont	B. str.	330	Bolton	Hongkong	Feb 28	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 11	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Mar —	Op., &c.	Dent and Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Mar 4	Kangaroo	B. ship	577	Robinson	Singapore	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 4	Pioneer	B. str	472	James	Amoy & H'kong	Tea & Silk	P. F. Cama and Co
.. 5	Woodville	B. bark	361	Brown	Formosa	Sundries	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 5	Eastern Star	A. ship	1017	Jones	Taiwanfoo	Ballast	Wm. Hargreaves
.. 5	Harvest Home	B. bark	436	Wright	Amoy	Sundries	Turner and Co
.. 5	Carausius	B. ship	510	Patterson	London	Tea & Silk	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 5	Maryland	A. bark	191	Crosby	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Frazar and Co
.. 5	Menelus	B. ship	509	Williamson	Swatow	Sundries	Shaw, Bland and Co
.. 5	Claro	B. bark	400	Sheen	Amoy	Sun., &c.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 6	Aden	B. str.	812	Bernard	Hongkong*	Silk & Su.	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 6	Eamont	B. schr	120	Oliver		Sun., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 6	Amazone	Ha. bg.	160	Westergaard	Amoy	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 6	Malay	A. ship	808	Wilcomb	New York	Tea & Silk	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 7	Eliza Mary	B. schr	126	Fine	Ningpo	Re-expts	Captain
.. 7	Esperanza	Ha. bk	198	Johanssen	Hkong & W'poa	Tea & Sun	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 7	Sea Nymph	B. bark	461	Morwick	Swatow	Sun., &c.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 9	Quatre Bras	Du. bk	303	Bondd		Ballast	Order
.. 9	Nymph	A. bark	468	Price	Hongkong	Tea & Sun.	Olyphant and Co
.. 10	Strelok [Russ.	g.-boat		Fedorovitch	Japan		

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Amiral Baudin	Nov 13	Fr. bk	502	Forestier	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Anglo Saxon	Jan 26	B. ship	693	Laird	Reiss & Co.	London	
Aramingo	Jan 31	A. ship	716	Cassan	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Avalanche	Mar 6	B. ship	692	Stott	Russell and Co		
Bacchante	Mar 6	B. ship	717	Cobb	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Berwick Walls	Feb 27	B. ship	621	Findlay	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Cambalu	Mar 6	B. ship	499	Fraser	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Carin	Mar 1	Swe. sh	952	Matern	Harkort and Co		
Caroline	Mar 7	Old. bg	270	Rohde	Wm. Pustau and Co	Singapore	
Dennis Hill	Feb 18	B. bark	348	Atken	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Earl of Windsor	Oct 3	B. ship	739	Brown	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Edouard & Julie	Mar 2	Belg. sh	493	Mennen	Harkort and Co	Ningpo	14th inst
Egeria	Mar 8	A. ship	644	Howland	Russell and Co.		
Elizabeth Ann	Nov 6	B. ship	562	Parsons	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Amoy	cld 7th
Elizabeth & Ann	Feb 27	B. bark	359	Blanch	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Swatow	
Empress	Feb 27	A. ship	1293	Lecraw	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Falcon	Feb 20	A. bark	509	Meacon	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Fernando de Norzagaray	Feb 27	A. str.	348	Schibye	Russell and Co	Hkong & Fchau	15th inst
Formosa	Mar 9	B. str.	750	Browne	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	23d inst*
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Black	Turner and Co.		
Glengariff	Feb 2	B. bark	404	Webster	Siemssen and Co	Swatow	
Granada	Mar 2	A. brig	331	Taylor	Russell and Co		
Hellespont	Mar 10	B. str.	330	Bolton	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Henry Ellis	Mar 7	B. ship	412	Elmstone	David Sassoon Sons and Co		
Heroes of Alma	Feb 14	B. ship	557	Silk	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Indiaman	Mar 8	A. ship	1164	Smith	Olyphant and Co.	Hongkong	15th inst.
Indien	Nov 13	Fr. ship	705	Bourdase	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Invincible	Feb 27	B. ship	657	Rollason	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
John Jay	Mar 2	A. ship	494	Hungerford	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
Judith	Dec 25	A. ship	993	Brown	Siemssen and Co.		
Kate Kearney	Jan 24	B. bark	413	Gill	Lindsay and Co	Fuchau	cld 11th
Lobilla	Mar 7	B. ship	823	Gooding	Turner and Co.		
Mary	Feb 14	Bre. bk	358	Frehse	Harkort and Co	Swatow	cld 9th
Mary & Louisa	Mar 1	A. bark	497	Jones	Birley, Worthington and Co		
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Mathilde	Mar 2	Da. sch	124	Claussen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	
Merrington	Mar 4	B. ship	710	Clark	Fletcher and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Minna	Jan 30	A. schr	299	Smith	Captain	Nagasaki	Early
Minnihaha	Feb 17	B. ship	785	Brown	Dent and Co		
New Era	Feb 27	B. ship	725	Troup	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Orestes	Feb 17	Bre. bk	422	Gunther	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	cld 7th
Polly	Feb 14	B. bark	388		Wm. Hargreaves	Liverpool	Early
Pruth	Feb 24	B. bark	363	Hutton	Lindsay and Co		
Queen of the North	Nov 4	B. ship	908	Rapson	Bower, Hanbury and Co	London	
Rémi	Oct 26	B. str	322	Laen	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Romance of the Sea	Sept 22	A. ship	1781	Caldwell	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	New York	Imdt.
Sir W. F. Williams	Dec 18	B. ship	869	Rees	Shaw, Bland and Co	London	
Snow Squall	Jan 3	A. ship	742	Loyd	Ullett and Co	New York	Imdt.
Southern Belle	Feb 12	B. bark	541	Benson	Jas: Bowman and Co		
Spirit of the Deep	Nov 20	B. ship	629	Hewitt	W. R. Adamson and Co	Swatow	cld 11th
Spirit of Trade	Feb 26	B. bark	528	McCulloch	Turner and Co.		
Syrian	Jan 24	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Imdt.
Tarolinta	Mar 4	A. ship	549	French	Russell and Co		
Teodora	Jan 26	Sp. bk.	248	Zobaron	P. Loureiro	Amoy	cld 2d
Union	Feb 19	A. ship	1012	Wiley	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
Urania	Jan 26	A. bark	406	Turner	Russell and Co	Amoy	cld 4th
Welcome	Feb 5	B. bark	387	Schwalky	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Witchcraft	Feb 14	A. ship	1310	Booth	Augustine Heard and Co		
Wodan	Feb 28	Da. sh.	235	Matthisen	Harkort and Co	Hongkong	Imdt.
Young Mechanic	Feb 2	A. ship	1376	Amsbury	Wm. Hargreaves		
Yang-tsze	Mrr 11	A. str	700	Dearborn	Dent and Co	Hongkong	13th inst
Ziba	Mar 7	B. bark	497	Tomlinson	Fletcher and Co		
65 Merchant Vsls.							

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	240	C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Lee (82)	H M gun-boat	3	..	60	W. H. Jones	80
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	2	..	37	C. J. Balfour	60

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	26	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	13	12	25	31	—	1
	bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	28	23	16	17	17	17
1859	Monthly	1	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	21	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Neville, 2d Dec; and Chrysolite, 30th do.
Liverpool—Crest of the Wave, 23d Nov.; and East Field, 18th Dec.
Sunderland—Shan-tung, 26th Sept.
New York—Vancouver, 14th Dec.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June.	Total Black	Total Green	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
1844-45			3,800,627	6,431
1845-46			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47			12,494,140	15,971
1847-48			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51			36,722,540	[illegible]
1851-52			57,675,000	[illegible]
1852-53			69,431,000	[illegible]
1853-54			50,343,847	[illegible]
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	25,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391

TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. / TO THE UNITED STATES.

Year ending 30th June.	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
1847-48			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
1848-49			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	31
1849-50			13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51			21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	750
1851-52			31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	291
1852-53			38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	524
1853-54			29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	....
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,158
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1857, *to 30th June*, 1858.

Destination.	Black Tea. Lbs.	Green Tea Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To UNITED STATES,	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
GREAT BRITAIN, direct and Coastwise	23,042,968	7,188,575	30,231,543	65,685*
AUSTRALIA,			852,393	
COASTWISE,	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	
CONTINENT,			497,969	98
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	43,914	309,122	353,036	
SAN FRANCISCO,	83,684	42,975	126,659	
MANILA,	64,247	72,775	137,022	
Total	23,993,260	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,904	256,841	710,745	579
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	..do	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,457
.. 18	Challenger	698	..do	221,600	218,800	440,400	3,139
.. 22	Jubilee	764	..do	37,533	728,336	765,869	2,329
Nov 7	Joseph Fletcher	672	..do	203,200	340,500	543,700	2,311
.. 14	Assyrian	555	..do	288,149	332,933	621,082	1,207
.. 25	Wellington	402	..do	61,357	253,952	315,309	1,171
.. 27	Strathmore	450	..do	429,255	....	429,255	[illegible]
.. 28	Lord of the Isles	691	..do	225,691	381,772	607,463	[illegible]
Dec 9	Amicus	511	..do	216,333	282,264	498,597	[illegible]
.. 12	Akbar	733	..do	678,200	201,700	879,900	[illegible]
.. 13	John Masterman	608	..do	453,593	262,037	715,630	[illegible]
.. 25	Scutari	543	..do	367,090	224,894	591,984	[illegible]
Jan 12	Spirit of the North	671	..do	257,000	276,800	533,800	[illegible]
.. 20	Idas	706	..do	569,693	284,798	854,491	[illegible]
.. 30	Zealandia	1031	..do	849,700	227,800	1,077,500	1,538
Feb 2	Portena	354	..do	149,653	197,551	347,204	466
.. 28	Taymouth Castle	682	..do	771,177	72,919	844,096	56
.. 28	Westburn	593	..do	332,036	309,736	641,772	315
Mar 5	Carausius	510	..do	214,152	383,723	597,875	536

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	Raw Silk. Peculs	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
Oct 2	Fairy	629	New York	....	573,110	573,110	137:16	....	10,400
.. 9	Quickstep	523	..do	....	706,803	706,803	19:20	....	....
.. 13	Hotspur	862	..do	....	831,290	831,290	222:19	....	12,570
.. 15	Pampero	1375	..do	....	1,265,254	1,265,254	196:89	....	2,775
.. 23	N. B. Palmer	1399	..do	....	1,277,100	1,277,100	25:02	....	10,500
.. 31	Mandarin	776	..do	....	718,461	718,461	....	....	....
Nov 7	Eureka	1041	..do	....	1,054,328	1,054,328	36:09	....	....
.. 8	Kate Hastings	448	..do	....	590,142	590,442	....	....	....
.. 8	Sancho Panza	875	..do	....	861,500	861,500	39.95	....	4,000
.. 21	Ino	895	..do	....	639,258	639,258	48:94	....	....
Dec 6	Oscar	648	..do	1,535	826,031	827,566	126:50	....	....
.. 17	Swordfish	1034	..do	....	820,555	820,555	20:40	....	4,850
.. 19	Canvass Back	731	..do	....	750,380	750,380	....	....	....
.. 20	Isaac Jeanes	843	..do	....	943,133	943,133	51:77	....	....
Jan 21	Nabob	1245	..do	....	791,400	791,400	171:52	....	10,578
.. 27	Henry Harbeck	714	..do	....	739,903	739,903	23:15	....	....
.. 28	Beaver	727	..do	25,400	536,391	561,791	53.60	....	....
Feb 3	Joshua Bates	620	..do	16,787	607,527	624,314	33:56	....	3,402
Mar 6	Malay	808	..do	26,000	814,434	840,434	134:63	....	2,125

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Jan 14	Gauntlet	693	Montreal	57,087	453,513	510,600

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*. *From 1st July*, 1858, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Jan 9	Typhoon	220	Melbourne	....	....	167,356
Feb 5	Betty	260	Sydney	....	....	294,609

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK Total Bales
July 15	Formosa, str.,	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,051
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	do	860
.. 15	Chusan, str.,	700	do	2,699
Sept 2	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	do	72
.. 4	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,720
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	do	26
.. 21	Norna, str.	970	do	3,023
.. 24	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	[illegible]
.. 29	Formosa, str.,	750	do	[illegible]
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	do	199
.. 5	Aden, str.,	812	do	1,329
.. 5	Mary F. Slade	199	do	20
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	do	10
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,268
.. 29	Elizabeth	440	do ... *via* Amoy	18
.. 30	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	10
Nov 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	1,904
.. 17	Christian	176	do	34
.. 22	Formosa, str.,	750	do	3,018
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	17
.. 25	Lanrick	283	do ... *via* Fuchau	25
Dec 4	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	do	741
.. 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,470
.. 22	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	311
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,955
Jan 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,502
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,061
Feb 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	600
.. 20	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,270
Mar 6	Aden, str.,	812	do	1,631

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